

ASSIGNMENT 5

Textbook Assignment: "The Nautical Road (continued)," and "Basics of Time," chapters 4 and 5, pages 4-36 through 5-8.

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| <p>5-1. What term identifies an aid to navigation that produces an audible signal designed to assist the mariner in periods of reduced visibility?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sound signal2. Noise alarm3. Sound beacon4. Noise signal <p>5-2. Unless operating continuously, under which of the following conditions will a sound buoy operate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Fog2. Adverse weather3. Reduced visibility4. Each of the above <p>5-3. Yellow markings in what two shapes are used to designate Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) aids to navigation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Round and rectangle2. Triangle and round3. Square and triangle4. Rectangle and square <p>5-4. What is the conventional direction of buoyage in the ICW along the (a) Atlantic coast and (b) the Gulf coast?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. (a) Southerly (b) westerly2. (a) Southerly (b) easterly3. (a) Northerly (b) easterly4. (a) Northerly (b) westerly <p>5-5. When navigating on western rivers, what does the number on the buoy indicate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The buoy number2. Mileage from a fixed point3. The light number for that buoy4. The list of lights number for that buoy <p>5-6. In western rivers, what do diamond shaped daymarks indicate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Safe water2. Restricted areas3. Channel crosses4. Shoal water | <p>5-7. What type of marker is NOT used in western rivers?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Isolated danger2. Midchannel buoy3. Safe water buoy4. Junction buoy <p>5-8. What is the short title of the booklet entitled Navigation Rules as published by the Coast Guard?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. CG 1692. COLREGS3. Motorboat Act4. COMDTINST M16672.2 <p>5-9. The international rules of the road are commonly referred to in which of the following ways?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Rules2. 72 COLREGS3. Territorial rules4. Navigational rules <p>5-10. The inland rules are similar to the 72 COLREGS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False <p>5-11. How many rules make up the international and inland rules?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 362. 383. 404. 42 <p>5-12. Of the following titles, which one is NOT a part of the rules of the road?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Steering and sailing rules2. Lights and shapes3. Rules of Engagement4. Exemptions <p>5-13. The three situations in which a collision might occur are head on, crossing, and overtaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False |
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- 5-14. Your ship is on course 000°T. Another ship on your starboard bow has had a bearing of 045°T for the past 5 minutes. What should this steady bearing tell you about the other ship?
1. The other ship is on a reciprocal course to your ship
 2. The other ship is on the same course as your ship
 3. The other ship may be on a collision course with your ship
 4. The other ship will pass well clear of your ship

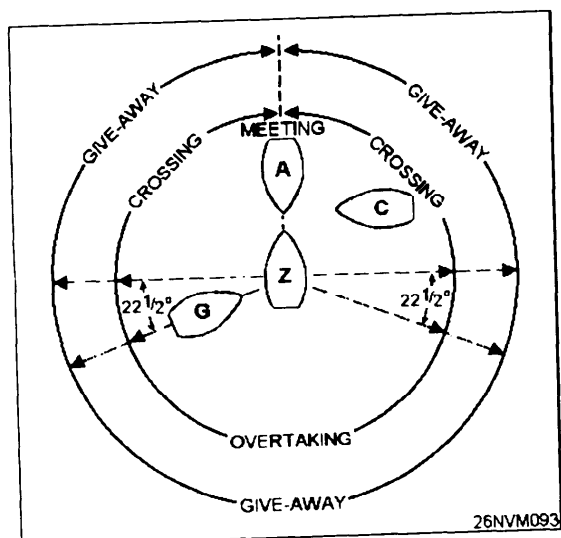


Figure 5-A

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-15 THROUGH 5-17, REFER TO FIGURE 5-A. FIGURE 5-A PERTAINS TO MEETING, CROSSING, AND OVERTAKING SITUATIONS.

- 5-15. What maneuver, if any, must ships A and Z make?
1. Ship A turns to starboard, and ship Z turns to port
 2. Both ships turn to port
 3. Both ships turn to starboard
 4. No maneuver is necessary
- 5-16. What maneuver, if any, must ships C and/or Z make?
1. Ship C turns to starboard, and ship Z turns to port
 2. Ship Z turns to starboard
 3. Ship C turns to port
 4. No maneuver is necessary

- 5-17. What maneuver, if any, must ships G and/or Z make?
1. Ship G turns to port
 2. Ship Z turns to port
 3. Ship Z turns to starboard
 4. No maneuver is necessary

- 5-18. A power-driven vessel is defined as any vessel propelled by machinery.

1. True
2. False

- 5-19. A vessel that is fishing with trolling lines is considered a vessel engaged in fishing.

1. True
2. False

- 5-20. Under which of the following circumstances is a vessel not under command?

1. The captain is not on board
2. The ship is unable to keep clear of other vessels
3. The ship is tied to a pier
4. The ship is at anchor

- 5-21. Of the following terms, which one defines a vessel not at anchor and steaming under its own power?

1. Under way
2. Not under command
3. Under way with no way on
4. Restricted ability to maneuver

- 5-22. Vessels are in sight of one another only when which of the following situations occur?

1. One can see the other
2. One can hear the other
3. One has radar contact with the other
4. One has radio contact with the other

- 5-23. The Great Lakes are considered international waters.

1. True
2. False

- 5-24. Of the following terms, which one defines the lines that delineate those waters upon which mariners must comply with the 72 COLREGS?

1. Demarcation lines
2. Navigation lines
3. Territorial waters
4. COLREGS waters

- 5-25. A ship's whistle is any sound signaling appliance capable of producing the prescribed blast according to Annex III of the international and inland rules.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-26. A prolonged blast of your ship's whistle should last for a duration of how many seconds?
1. 2 to 4
 2. 4 to 6
 3. 6 to 8
 4. 8 to 10
- 5-27. Vessels 12 meters or more in length must be equipped with which of the following devices?
1. Gong only
 2. Bell only
 3. Whistle and bell
 4. Gong and bell
- 5-28. Vessels more than 100 meters in length must be equipped with which of the following devices?
1. Bell, whistle, and gong
 2. Bell and whistle only
 3. Bell and gong only
 4. Bell only
- 5-29. In international waters, how many blasts of a ship's whistle indicates a course change to starboard?
1. One short blast
 2. Two long blasts
 3. One prolonged blast
 4. Two prolonged blasts
- 5-30. In international waters, how many short blasts of a ship's whistle indicate that the ship is operating astern propulsion?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 5-31. A vessel in international waters is using light signals to supplement whistle signals. How many flashes indicate a starboard-to-starboard passage?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four

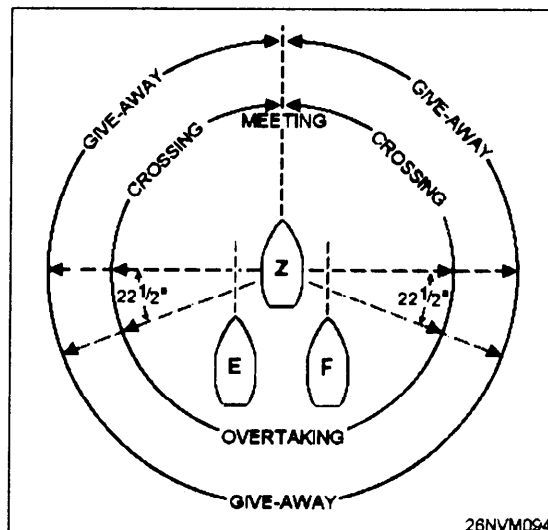


Figure 5-B

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-32 THROUGH 5-34, REFER TO FIGURE 5-B. FIGURE 5-B PERTAINS TO VESSELS IN SIGHT OF ONE ANOTHER OVERTAKING IN A NARROW CHANNEL IN INTERNATIONAL WATERS.

- 5-32. What signal must vessel E give when overtaking vessel Z?
1. One prolonged blast followed by one short blast
 2. Two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts
 3. One prolonged blast followed by three short blast
 4. Two prolonged blasts followed by four short blasts
- 5-33. What signal must vessel F give when overtaking vessel Z?
1. Two prolonged blast followed by one short blast
 2. Two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts
 3. One prolonged blast followed by three short blast
 4. Two prolonged blasts followed by four short blasts
- 5-34. Which of the following blast length symbols represents the correct sound pattern that vessel Z should give to indicate agreement with an overtaking signal given by vessel F?
1. ----- -- ----- --
 2. ----- ----- -- --
 3. ----- ----- -- --
 4. -- -- ----- -----

5-35. Two ships are quickly approaching each other and one ship fails to understand the other's intentions. The ship in doubt should sound at least how many short, rapid blasts of the whistle?

1. Five
2. Six
3. Three
4. Four

5-36. What signal must a vessel sound to answer a signal given by another vessel that is obscured by a bend in a channel?

1. One short blast
2. One prolonged blast
3. One prolonged blast followed by one short blast
4. One short blast followed by one prolonged blast

5-37. When power-driven vessels are in sight of each other in inland waters, at what distance should they sound meeting and crossing signals?

1. 1 mi
2. 1/2 mi
3. 3 mi
4. 5 mi

5-38. In inland waters, what signal indicates, I INTEND TO LEAVE YOU ON MY PORT SIDE?

1. One short blast
2. One prolonged blast
3. One short blast followed by one prolonged blast
4. One prolonged blast followed by one short blast

5-39. In inland waters, what message is indicated by three short blasts?

1. I AM TAKING YOU TO PORT
2. I AM TAKING YOU TO STARBOARD
3. I AM UNCERTAIN OF YOUR INTENTIONS
4. I AM OPERATING WITH STERN PROPULSION

5-40. In inland waters, the one- and two-short blast signals signify an intention of passage with how many other vessels?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

5-41. In inland waters, you hear one short blast from an approaching ship. What number of short blasts must your ship give if it is in agreement with the proposed maneuver?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Five

5-42. What must be (a) the color and (b) the minimum range of a light used to supplement whistle signals in inland waters?

1. (a) White (b) 2 mi
2. (a) White (b) 5 mi
3. (a) Red (b) 2 mi
4. (a) Red (b) 5 mi

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-43 THROUGH 5-48, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE RESTRICTED VISIBILITY SIGNAL REQUIRED BY THE VESSEL DESCRIBED IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

A. VESSEL

B. SIGNAL

5-43. Making way through the water

1. One prolonged blast

5-44. Under way but stopped

2. One prolonged followed by two short blasts

5-45. Engaged in fishing

3. Two prolonged blasts

5-46. Towed

4. One prolonged followed by three short blasts

5-47. Pushing, making way through the water

5-48. At anchor

5-49. A vessel that is 100 meters or more in length and anchored in fog must sound which of the following signals each minute?

1. Rapid ringing of only the bell for 5 seconds
2. Rapid ringing of only the gong for 5 seconds
3. Rapid ringing of bell for 10 seconds
4. Rapid ringing of bell and gong for 5 seconds

5-50. A strobe light may be used to attract the attention of another vessel in international waters.

1. True
2. False

5-51. Which of the following is NOT a distress signal used by the U.S. Navy?

1. The ensign flown upside down
2. Flames on a deck
3. A rocket parachute flare
4. A continuous sounding with any fog-signaling apparatus

5-52. When a submarine is in an emergency situation and is coming to periscope depth, what color smoke flare should the submarine fire?

1. White only
2. Yellow only
3. White or yellow
4. Green

5-53. When a submarine is in serious trouble, what color smoke flare should the submarine fire?

1. Red
2. Green
3. White
4. Yellow

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-54 THROUGH 5-56, SELECT THE REFERENCE POINT FROM COLUMN B THAT IS USED TO CALCULATE THE TIME LISTED IN COLUMN A. NOT ALL RESPONSES ARE USED.

<u>A. TIME</u>	<u>B. REFERENCE POINT</u>
5-54. Mean solar	1. 24 hours
5-55. Solar day	2. Fictional sun
5-56. Solar apparent	3. First point of Aries
	4. Sun

5-57. Mean solar time and apparent solar time are nearly equal, but apparent solar time is the time used in everyday life.

1. True
2. False

5-58. The "equation of time" is the name given to the difference between what two types of time?

1. Mean time and zone time
2. Apparent time and mean time
3. Apparent time and zone time
4. Zone time and Greenwich mean time

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-59 THROUGH 5-62, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE DEFINITION THAT MATCHES THE TYPE OF TIME IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES ARE USED ONLY ONCE.

<u>A. TYPE OF TIME</u>	<u>B. DEFINITION</u>
5-59. GMT	1. The time at the standard meridian
5-60. LMT	2. The adjustment to be applied to achieve GMT
5-61. ZT	3. Time based on longitude measurement
5-62. ZD	4. Mean solar time with reference to your meridian

5-63. What kind of time is usually indicated by a ship's clock?

1. LMT
2. ZT
3. GMT
4. LAT

5-64. Over which meridian, in relation to your position, is the Sun located when local apparent time is 180°?

1. 90° to the west
2. 180° to the west
3. 90° to the east
4. 180° to the east

5-65. How many degrees does a time zone extend on either side of the standard time meridian?

1. 7 1/2
2. 15
3. 24
4. 30

5-66. What time is it when the Sun is on the Greenwich meridian (0°)?

1. Noon GMT
2. Noon LMT
3. Noon ZT
4. Each of the above

- 5-67. Which of the following publications contains tables for converting ARC to time?
1. Nautical Almanac only
 2. Bowditch only
 3. Nautical Almanac and Bowditch
 4. Air Almanac
- 5-68. What are the zone time and date at 170°W longitude when it is noon on 16 March zone time at 30°E longitude?
1. 2100, 15 March
 2. 2300, 15 March
 3. 2100, 16 March
 4. 2300, 16 March
- 5-69. What are the time and date at 170°E longitude when it is noon on 24 December at 125°W longitude?
1. 0600, 24 December
 2. 0700, 24 December
 3. 0600, 25 December
 4. 0700, 25 December
- 5-70. What is LMT at 69°W longitude when ZT for that zone is 4^h36^m16^s?
1. 4^h8^m16^s
 2. 4^h12^m16^s
 3. 5^h0^m16^s
 4. 5^h4^m16^s
- 5-71. What is ZT at 158°W longitude when LMT is 5^h30^m45^s?
1. 5^h2^m45^s
 2. 5^h10^m45^s
 3. 5^h40^m45^s
 4. 5^h58^m45^s
- 5-72. What is ZT at 177°E longitude when LMT is 17^h51^m01^s?
1. 17^h51^m01^s
 2. 17^h42^m01^s
 3. 17^h57^m01^s
 4. 18^h06^m01^s